MORNING EDITION-TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1861.

THE NEW COVERNMENT.

Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States.

Military and Civic Display and Precautions.

OPENING ADDRESS.

The Policy of the New Administration.

CLOSING SCENES IN THE SENATE.

Installation of Vice President Hamlin.

OPINIONS ABOUT THE MESSAGE. THE NEW CABINET.

THE GRAND INAUGURATION BALL, &c. . ac.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1861. The capital city is to-day the scene of a life and exent unequalled in the history of the inaugurations that have taken place within its precincts since the for-mation of the government. The fears expressed of disorder, the anticipations aroused by a thousand flying ru-mors, the peculiar circumstances attending and result-ing from the election, the condition of the country and be surrounding train of circumstances, all conspired to

The day was ushered in by a most exciting session of the Senate. That body sitting for twelve hours, from seven o'clock yesterday evening to seven o'clock this

night, and the Sabbath gave way to Monday, the 4th of March, the Senate Chamber presented a curious and ani-mated appearance. The galleries were crowded to replotion, the ladies' gallery resembling, from the gay dresses, the fair ones there congregated, some gorgeous parters tense black mass of surging, heaving masculines, mehing, struggling and almost clambering over such others backs in order to get a good look at the proceedings. Some most ludicrous scenes were the result of the intense desire of the out-sidess to get a peep into the Senate Chamber, and the perbinacity with which the applicant for admission to the

Wade, Douglas and others kept up a rolling fire of debate selves to the sofas for a comfortable nap during the session, which it was known would last all night.

e gradually cleared out, when, in the grey morning light, the Sepate took a recess till ten o'clock to-day. The morning broke clear and beautiful, and though at

a few drops of rain fell, the day proved just caim and cloudy enough to prevent the unusual heat of the past few days, and the whiriwind of duss, that would The public buildings, schools, places of business &c.

were closed throughout the day. The stars and stripes ted from the City Hall, Capitol, War Department and other public buildings, white not a few of the citizens heard from every quarter of the city, and the streets were througed with the volunteer soldiery, hastening to heir respective rendezvous.

With day break the vast crowds congregated here from all parts of the country began to move up and down Pennsylvania avenue. As early as eight o'clock A. M bling in and about the Capitol and Willard's Hotel, an at ten the adjacent streets were literally black with ha-manity. These in front of Willard's found plenty of pastime in watching the passing in and out of distinguished callers on the Presid at elect and the marching and countermarching of military companies on horseback and afoot, and hence did not mind the delay in the image. ration coremonies occasioned by the late appearance President Buchanan. They joked and laughed, converse upon the events of the time and the occurrences of the moment, and their good humor was disturbed only when subjected to the manipulation of soldiers and policemon, who endeavered to restrain their movements.

Speculations based upon the rumors of impending dissurbances of the inauguration were freely indulged in, and priny pretended knowing ones frightened the timid

by predictions of bloody scenes.

About the Capitol the assembled thousands, of all ages, sexes and conditions, had nothing to feast their eyes on, and grew very impatient as the noon hours drew near without brieging the gratification of their curiosity. Having to stand for hours exposed to an unseaso from supplying and smidst an overwhelming dust, it was even temper and felt greatly relieved when the distant strains of music at last ansounced the approach of the

Mr. Lipcom was up with the suncise and devoted the stated by the passage of Mr. Corwin's resolution is the Senate, of which he was apprised at the carliest pos-sible moment. Messrs. Seward, Bates, Welles, Cameron Trumbull, Judge Pavis and State Senator for Marshalls of Illinets, were successively with him until eleven o'clack, when he got himself in readiness for the outdoor

hotel and were driven to the Capitol long before the procession commenced moving.

PORMATION OF THE PROCESSION. The procession commenced to form at about time o'clock, the locale being in front of the City Hall, at the comer of Fourant a Half street and the broad Louisiana avenue. It was under the charge of Marshal-in-Chief B. B. French, an old Clerk of the House of Representatives afteen years ago—a Commissioner of Public Buildings under President Pierce, his schoolmate, and an active citizen general y of Washington in all that pertains to

John S. Paxson, James W. Deeble, W. Krzyzanowski, John L. Hayen, Lewis Clephane, Albert G. Hall, S. A. McKlm, Foster Houshaw, Col. John S. Keyes, Hon. N. A.

Marshele, representing States and Territories, and eighty-three assistants who acted miscellaneously. The com-mer uniform of these were black hats, black freek coats, black pastaleons and light buckskin gloves. The par-secular designations of the Marshals Aids were blue scarfs, white resettes and blue saidle cloths, trimmed reaction, white saidle cloths, trimmed with blue, and a baton two feet long, of blue color, with ends gilt about

resortes, and had white saddle covers trimmed with pink. They carried batons of pink color, two feet low with

en, United States Marshal of the District. in aftendance on Mr. Buchanan.

nue, thence along Pennsylvania avenue, past Wilterd'a Hotel (where the Prosident elect was staying), up halted on Pennsylvania avenue in front of the labtel.

The military formed in line on two sides of the ho

officers and orderlies in their gay uniforms and murshale decorated with their badges, constantly gallope 1 up and down the lines of soldiers and civilians, while bands performed patriotic airs, drums bent, bugies sounded and hundress of standards nuttered in the air. Mr. Buchanan did not get through with the signing of bills at the Capitol until after his term of office had ac-

At half past tweive M., he appeared in his state carlage, with liveried servants, in front of the ladies en rance at Willard's, where he alighted immediately and

proceeded to his successor's room.

A brief conversation here ensued, after which the two

the solid walls of human beings on each side of the passage way, which was kept clear to the curb stone by po see the Presidents, pressed forward, and but for the stre at the open barouche in waiting for them. The military then presented arms, the band played Hall Columbia, and after a little confusion the procession commenced to move. The order of procession, hererofore published, was as

follows:—

Aids. Marshal-in-Obief. Aids.

A National Fing with appropriate emblems
The President of the United States, with the President
Fleet and Suite, with Marshals on their left and the
Marshal of the United States for the District of
Columbia (Colume) Witham Solden) and
his Reputies on their right.
The Committee of Arrangements of the Senate.
Ex-Presidents of the United States.
The Republican Association.
The Juniciary.
The Corpy,
Foreign Ministers.
The Corpy Dinformatique.
Members elect, Members and ex Members of Congress,
and ex-Sembers of the Cabinet.
The Pance Congress.
Heads of Bureaus.
Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories, and
Members of the Legislatures of the same.
Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Militia, in
full uniform.
Officers and Soldiers of the Ravolution, of the War of 1812,
and subsequent periods.
The Corporate Authorities of Washington and George-

The Corporate Authorities of Washington and George

Other Political and Military Associations from the District and other parts of the United States.
All organized Civil Societies
Professors, Schoolmasters and Students within the District of Columbia; Citizens of the District and of States and Territories.

The national flag designed for the head of the proin Chief of marines; Colonel Thomas, of the army staff and Captain Taylor. This feature of the procession was long time, the various companies having made great pre-

on the 22d, the following new companies made their first

cident, however, that this broke down just before start Marshall, of Ill., and Lincoln's two speretaries.

Mr. Buchsvan k-oked very grave and conversed but

ffected by the excitement around him.

the procession. The designations from the several states the Pacific States 100. From the entire South only bout seventy-five. Separate delegations from the est was doubtlessly attributable to a disinclination to

The New Yorkers were headed by J. H. Hobart Ward were Senators Ferry, Fiero, McGraw, Bell, Jas. Kelly indge Quackenbush, Jas. Kerwilliger, Alderman Smith

The military arrangements showed that apprehension of a murderous plot against the President elect still ex-sted. His carriage was so closely surrounded on all ides by marshals and cavairy as to hide it from view.

companies of regular troops and marines. The latte branch of the service has almost invariably furnishe he only government soldiers for the 4th of March cere

along the avenue and several companies held in-readines at their armories to be dispatched to any point in case of street corner to give speedy information to General Scott, who remained all day at headquarters, and ridiculous as it may sound, riflemen were located even on the roofs of houses adjoining the avenue to watch the approach of the supposed consultators. AT THE CAPITOL.

Three or four hours elapsed after the break of day be fore there was the least chance of entering the Capitol Pennsylvania avenue was throughd with people wendin their way to the famous east front. For four hours the tream of old and young, male and female; staid old Que kers from Perusylvania, going to see friend abrahan and lengthy Suckers, Hoosiers and Wolverines, desired of a peep at Mr. Lincoln; Buckeyes and Yankee men from California and Oregon, from the North, East, Northwest and a few from the border States. The large majority ers, judging from the lack of long baired men in the crowd, attended the inauguration.

The order of arrangements as settled by the Committee

were as follows:-To the left of the Vice President were the Committee of Arrangements. Immediately behind them the heads of the various Departments of the Government, Senutors Members, and Members elect of the House, Officers of the Army and Navy, Governors of the States and Territories Comptrollers, Auditors, Registers and Solicitors of the Treasury. To the right of the Vice President were the Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, the Diplomai Corps, Ex-Governors of the States, Assistant Socretari of the Departments, Assistant Postmaster General, As

sistant Treasurer, -Commissioners, Judges, and the Mayors of Georgetown and Washington. Frevious to the arrival of the procession the Senate Chamber did not present a very animated spearance. Many of the indies, waiting to see the display, did not arrive until late, and the officers, whose gay uniforms and flashing epaniettes relieve so well the sombreness the national black, were with the Presidential cortege.

During the passage of the procession to Willard's Hote and the march thence to the Capitol, Senator Bright killed, in the most approved manner, a certain gas bill, to wit, by talking it to death. This not proving very

BTALLATION OF THE NEW VICE PRESIDENT. At five minutes to twelve o'clock Vice President Brack-inridge and Senator Poot, of the Committee of Arrangements, entered the Senate Chamber escorting the Vice President elect, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, whom they conducted to a seat immediately to the left of the chair of the

company with a single friend, from his hotel to the place

Mr. Hamita made a few appropriate remarks.

to Vice President Hamlin. [See Senate report for speeches, oaths, &c.]

Mr. Breckuridge then announced the Senate adjustment without day, and left the chair, to which he immediately

the State of North Carolina; Clark for New Hampshire Chas for Ohio; Harris for New York; Harian for Issa Howe for Wisconsin; Breckinridge for Kentucky; Lane for Indiana; Nesmith for Oregon; and Mitchell for Ar-At this juncture the members and members elect of

the House of Representatives entered the Secate Chamber filling every available place to the left of the Vice Presi

chair. It was a subject of general remark that the corps never were so fully represented as on this occasion, per-haps to be the lat time all to be ever again assembled. The Ministers, attaches and others numbered in all some fifty and over, and on brilliancy of dress, the number of decorations, crapes, &c., added much to the imposing na

and attracted much attention. The scene in the Senate while waiting the arrival of the Presidential party,

ther," or mingling oil and water.

Mesers. Chase, Wigfall, Crittenden, Wilson and others were opposite, hobnobbing with the utmost circlailty.

Senator Breckinridge conversed familiarly with the extremest men of the republicans, while isdies of all political affinities—Mrs. Hamlin among them—looked smallingly down upon the animated scene below. The at-tendance of Senators was unusually full, the only ab sences noticed being those of Hon. Mr. Mason and Hoo.

At thirteen m'uutes to one o'clock the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States of America were an-nounced by the Poorkeeper of the Senate. On their enrance all on the floor rose, and the venerable Judges, headed by Chief Justice Taney, moved slowly to the seats assigned them, immediately to the right of the Vice Pre-sident, each exchanging salutes with that officer in pass-

curred in the Chamber, and the rumor spread like wild fire that the President elect was in the building. ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

At fifteen minutes past one o'clock the Marshal-in-Chief, Major R. B. French, entered the Chamber, usbering fin together from the street through a private overed pas-sage way on the north side of the Capitol, police officers being in attendance to prevent outsiders from crowding

SCENES INSIDE THE CAPITOL AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE TWO PRESIDENTS.

Leaving his carriage and leaning on the arm of his pre-

ecessor, President Lincoln walked slowly from his aroughe to the thresheld of the Capitol. Following him were Senators Foot and Baker. Mr. Lincoln looked pale and wan, fatigued and anxious. His vivacity appeared to have left him, and the instant he passed the partals of the Capitol of the nation be hung his head and looked upon the marble tiles in front as if he expected them to rise, and, like many of the heads of stone that have sur vice. There were not half a dozen persons at this entrance of the Capitol when the President elect passed in. Among his three companions, immediately proceeded to the Pre of a load of villapous dust which in this dusty metrope his is not afraid to invest even Presidential robes The line of procession from the Senate chamber to the

Marshal of the District of Columbia, Judges of the Supreme Court, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Committee of Arrangements, President of the United States and President elect, Vice President, Secretary of the Senate, Senators, diplomatic corps, heads of departments, Governors and others in the chamber. When the word was given for the members of the House to fall into the door, accompanied by loud outcries, violent pushing general stampede among the crinoline and gay young men with eye glasses. The rush was so great that the doors leading to the platform were closed before those officially entitled to entrance could obtain admittance. The ladies were particularly grieved, and one was so unfilial as to exclaim posvishly. "There, mother, if you had not detained me, I could have got there before the door closed." How disappoint ed they all seemed. But now the benevolent form and genial face of Schator Foot appeared in the throng. "On there's Mr. Foot," is uttered by one sweet voice. "Now we shall get in," and they all surrounded poor Foot, who is almost smothered with the incense arising from the supplicating tones and features of his fair adles-all full." "Oh, now, Mr. Foot, you remember me, don't you!" "Yes, yes, I remember, but this is no time for remonstrance," and he slides through a secret panel, known only to Senators, and cacepes like a phantom from his agonized persuaders. At this time it was difficult to find any mode of egress from the Senate wing of the Capitol. No one could get in-no one could get out. The feathers flew hither and thither among the out. The feathers flew hither and thitter among the corridors. "Oh, how provoking—I shan't hear it after all!" "How can we get out??" "How can we get out??" "Where's the way to the platform? And many a fatr face was suffused with a popular ex representative from New Yerk, led the way to an opening outside. There was a big crowd, but the most quiet one for such numbers we ever mingled

Mr. Lincoln is received with cheers. He lays down hi manuscript, claps his hands in his pockets and pulls out a pair of steel bowed spectacles. This is a signal for merriment in one portion of the crowd. A lusty hawk eyed fellow cries out, "Take off them spectacles, we want to see your eyes." "I didn't know he g'asses," rema ked another, "they aint in the p ctors, and similar remarks kept the audience who could no from the Presidential pagoda culisted their attention.

The following is the address, which he read in a clear

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FRILOW CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In compliance with a custom as old as the government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that, by the accession of a republican administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the white existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists; I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Those who nominated and elected me did so with a full knowledge that I had nation to do so." Those who nominated and elected me fild so with a full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:—

Resolved, That the maintenance invibite of the rights of the States, and esocyally the right of each State to order and control its own democrac mattenance according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and garderance of ber political fabric depend, and we denounce the law-less invarion by around force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter finder what pretext, as the gravest of crimes.

of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now accoming administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the constitution as any other of its provisions.

No person held to service or labor in one State, noder the laws thereof, "scaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be disalarged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to wnom such service or labor may be due.

generated any has a regulation therein, be discuss ged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to wnom such service or labor may be due.

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the lawefure is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole constitution, to this provision as much as any other. To the proportion, then, that slaves, whose cases come within the terms of this clause, "shall be delivered up," their caths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous cath. There is seme difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by State authority; but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done. And should any one, in any case, be content that this cath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept? Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safe-greards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not, in any case, surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the constitution which gurantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construct the constitution which gurantees that "the citizens of each State shall be unitied to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construct only in the surface of a contract the pacac

of the Union itself.

The Union is much older than the constitution.
It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued in the Declaration of Independence in 1775. It was further natured, and the faith of all the then thirteen states expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778, and finally in 1787, one of the declared tion in 1778; and finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the constitution was to form a more perfect Union. But if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before, the constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views that no State, upon

It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances. I therefore consider that, in view of the constitution revolutionary, according to circumstances. I therefore consider that, in view of the constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my actility I shall take care, as the constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union he faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part. I shall perfectly perform it, so far as is practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisition, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none, unless it is forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion—no using of force against or amongst the people anywhere.

Where hostility to the United States shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident chizzen from holding the federal offices.

where hostility to the United States shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people that object. While the strict legal right may exist of the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so frritating and so nearly impracticable withal that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union.

So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper; and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised accordingly to the circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny. But if there be such I need address no word to them.

To those, however, who really love the Union,

To those, however, who really love the Union, To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak? Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would it not be well to ascertain why we do it. Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any perion of the ills you fly from that haven or real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the constitution, has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the sudacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the constitution has ever been denied? If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify revolution: certainly would, if such right were a vital one. But such is not the case.

All the vital rights of minorities and of indivi-

he case.
All the vital rights of minorities and of indivi-

cable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable lergth contain, express provisions for all possible questions. Shall finglives from labor be surrendered by national or by State authority? The constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities.

If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or the government must cease. There is no alternative for continuing the government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such a case will secate rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will roin and divide them, for a minority of their own will secade from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hance, arbitrarily secade again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secade from it. All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to comprise a new Union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession. Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible. So that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

Ido not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that

into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges.

It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute; and the fugitive slave clause of the constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry, legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived, without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate—we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, mast continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageons or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make thas? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war; you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you case fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are agai people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendment, I freely recognise the full authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself; and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity heing afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others not specially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish themselves to accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the constitution—which amendment, however, I have not seen—has passed Congress, to the effect that the federal government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of States, including that of persons he'd to service. To avoid misconstruction of most I have said. I depart from my purpose, not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable. The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix the terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves also can do this if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people retain their with the right? If the A

under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have, with equal wiedom, provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmiy and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time.

If there be an object to hurry any of yon, in hot haste, to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it, while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, particism, Christianity and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, acc still competent to adjust in the best way all our-present difficulty.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous Issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no eath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend" It. I am loth to close. We are not the aggressor may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as

senced at half past one s'clock, there was much cheer-

President Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney listened with the utmost attention to every word of the address

hands shock very perceptibly with emotion.

The inauguration of to day makes the eighth corof the kind at which thief Justice Cancy has officiated having administered the cath of office successively to Presidents Van Buren, Harrison, Tyur, P. k., Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Bue anan and Lucole. The ceremony was exceedingly impressive.

President was escorred to the Senate chumber, thence to his carriage, and the military forming as in the procossion of this morning to companied him with the Com-mittee of Arrangements to the White House. On reaching the Essentive mansion the troops formed

taining the Presidential party passed through to the mansion. Mr Buchman accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the main ball, and there took his farewell leave of him, expressing the hope, in cordial terms, that his adminis-

tration might prove a happy and prosperous one.

The cx-President then retired to the residence of District Attorney Ould, where he will temperarily sojourn till his departure from the city to-morrow evening.

On the arrival of the procession at the White House, the Marshals of the day were successively introduced, and then the line being formed the people rushed in to congratulate the new President. The rush was exceed

Thus ended for the day time the inauguration ceremo equal to that manifested on former occasions of a similar nature, everything passed off quiet-ly. The amplest civil and military propara-tions were made by the municipal authorities and General Scott, to provide for any emergency that now here were stationed in different parts of the city with Captain Harry's company of Light Artiflery, and Major Hackins command, acting as infantry. The officers, it is reported, were continually passing to and fro, and it is said the General was heard to exclaim, "Every-thing is going on peaceably, thank God almighty for it."

During the day the military patrol were on duty all over the city, and the greatest vigilance was enjoined

As a rule, the republican associations were placed in the order of march immediately after the ex-President's. This organization had with them a sort of triumphal car drawn by four white horses, each with a white cloth in the word "Constitution" was on the side. was decorated with miniature flage, with white, red and presenting so many States, and two young laties respec-tively representing the North and South. The whole uniform-cape, cap and ail.

The avenue in front of the portico was thronged with people, the crowd extending to a great distance on either available spot was black with human beings-boys and men clirging to the rails, mounting on fences and climb-ing trees, until they beat beneath their weight. One crazy individual climbed a tree, and, getting out on one of the limbs, began to deliver an inaugural after his own fashion, and while in the height of his givry the branch broke and the souring individual came tumbling to the

On the outer edge a coacourse of voluntes were balted, and stood at rest during the delivery of the naugural. As the sun shone brightly on the gay dresses of the ladies and the stars and st ipes, and the uniforms and glittering weapons of the soldiery, the scene was erocedingly animated and picturesque Several of those indefat gable persons photographers were on the ground to take an impression of the scene, one somer of the portico being occupied by the requisite chemicais, &c.; and a small apparatus was directly in front of the Presient, another at a distance of one hundred yards, and &

form built especially for the purpose.

Just before the appearance of the main actors in the inauguration scene upon the platform, several indivi-duals who were expressing a cession sentiments in a

A number of New York, Philadelphia and Battimore detectives were figuring all day in the mutitude before

than that enacted this afternoon at the Capital. The thirty thousand people, who with breathless anxiety lis-tened to the words of the President elect, were evidently most deeply impressed with the meaneutous character of the eccesion. There was no noise, no confusion, no thoughtless nor indecent signs of appliance or disappro-bation. All seemed to be moved with the profound con-viction that their own fate and that of their country depended on the developments of that memorable hour.

The Hilmonians now here will calt as mass on Mr. Lincoin at half-past three to-morrow afternoon.

One of Mr. Lincoin's younger some has been conduct to bed for the last two days with fever. But, the frince of Halls, starts for Cambridge to-morrow. He is sick of Washington and glad to get back to his college.

OPINIONS OF MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1861.

Lincoln's inaugural. The most extreme Southern men regard it as meaning war, and assert that it will be so reervative men of the border States view it as concili provided a cabinet is constructed of conservative and Union loving men. A gentleman asked Mr. Buchanan, who listened attentively to its delivery, what he thought of it. He said he was not prepared to express an opinion until

would say, however, it was a well written document.

Conservative democrate say that Mr. Limco'n's inaugaral, in connection with the proposed constitutional amendment regarding slavery in States, means peace, and that it will hold the border siave States with anything like forbearance on the part of Lincoln toward the secoding States. Colouel Burnett, of Kentucky, says the inaugural means war. Separal Hamilton, of Texas, says he feels sad. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, hardly knows what to think. Mr. Spaulding, of New York, speaks equivocally. Senator Green, of Messouri, rian also says every Union man must like its sentiments New Yorkers say the idea of "No bloodshed and yet the

less than a month.

Any one familiar with Mr. Lincoin's style will at ones. Any one familiar
concede that the form and substance of the inaugural is
of his own conception from beginning to end. It is now
positive ly known, indeed, that in its preparation he was
not assisted by any one. This independence of thought,
and action argues well for the future in the eyes of his

VISIT OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATION TO MR. LINCOLN.

In pursuance of provious appointment, a delegation of New Yorkers numbering nearly a thousand, headed by Marshala Gavitt and J. H. Hobart Ward, of New York, proceeded in a body this evening from Willard's Hotel to proceeded in a body this evening from the the thire House, to pay their respects to the coin. Among the number were Thurlow James Kelly, and Benators Perry, There, too and Bell, of the New York Legislature. reaching the White House the crowd for shout the main entrance, and a committee, consisting of Senators Ferry and Bell and Mesers. Kelly and Ward, was sent in to notify the President of their presence. The CONTINUED ON MORTH PAGE.